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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840:

3,200.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS. Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 19, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office. To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 19, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each. Rs. 1 Ship's Articles. 1 Policies of Insurance. 1 Bills of Exchange, per set. 8 Interest Bonds. 8 Bills of Lading. 8 Powers of Attorney, each. 8 Bombay, 19th August 1840.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration (with the last will and testament and codicil thereunder written annexed,) of all and singular the Goods and Chattles right and Credits of NAZIR JACOB SHAMIER, late of Madras Armenian Merchant and Inhabitant deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court may be granted to STEPHEN LAZAR of Bombay Armenian Merchant and inhabitant, and THAMAR LAZAR his wife the Son-in-law and Daughter of the said NAZIR JACOB SHAMIER, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated at Bombay this 10th day of August 1840.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH, Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration (with the last will and testament annexed) of the Estate and Effects rights and credits of THOMAS LEWIS late of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant limited to an authority for the said JOHN MILNE to transfer to his own name one share in the Bank of Bombay at present standing in the name of the said THOMAS LEWIS, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated at Bombay this 10th day of August 1840.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH, Petitioner's Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to the Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 24th day of June last, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein ROZA CLARA DE GAMA is complainant, and CAMILO LEAO DE GAMA, ANTONIO MARIANO SOARES, URBANO MIGUEL LOBO, ANTONIO LOURENCO DE SALDANHA (Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOSE CAETANO DE GAMA deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of this cause named) and JOSE XAVIER DE GAMA, RAIMUNDO FRANCISCO DE GAMA, LOURENCO ANTONIO DE GAMA and CAMILA MARIANA THEREZA DE GAMA are Defendants, the Creditors of the said JOSE CAETANO DE GAMA are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before EDWARD DAVIES, Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Chambers in the old Secretariate Premises at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claims, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 14th day of August 1840.

E. ARMITAGE, Complainant's Solicitor.

AVISO AO PUBLICO.

PELO decreto da Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombaim em data de 24 de Junho passado feito na certa causa pendente na dita Corte pela qual Roza Clara de Gama é a requerente e Camilo Leao de Gama, Antonio Mariano Soares, Urbano Miguel Lobo, Antonio Lourenco de Saldanha, são executores do ultimo vontade e Testamento do defunto Joze Caetano de Gama, e Joze Xavier de Gama, Raimundo Francisco de Gama, Lourenco, Antonio de Gama, e Camila Mariana Thereza de Gama, são Defendentes, Devem os credores do do Joze Caetano de Gama immediatamente apparecer em pessoas proprias ou por seus Letrados perante o Senr. EDWARD DAVIES na sua officina, na velha Secretaria em Bombaim para la' provar as suas respectivas dividas e clamais, alias serao excluidos beneficias pelo cima dito decreto.—Bombaim, 14 de Agosto de 1840.

E. ARMITAGE, Letrado do requerente.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port to the Indemnity Insurance Office of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies on Goods, payable in London, Calcutta, China, or here. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL. Bombay, 19th August 1840.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR Sale, Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon. On the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at 30 days sight in sets of £200, 150£ and 100£ and 50£ each, Exchange at Is. 10½d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Agents for the Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, 19th August 1840.

WHIPPY'S SADDLERY.

THIS day Wednesday, the 19th Inst. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction an Invoice of the above comprising a Military and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Jocky and Hunting Whips, Horse Clothing, Girths, Curry Combs and Brushes, Carriage and Buggy Harness. An Invoice of *Fresh provisions*, consisting of Mock Turtle and Leak Soups, Calf's Feet Jelly, Soup and Bouillie, Salmon Soap Sugar, &c.

At 1 P. M. will be sold a Sh'gram with Horse and Harness complete, a China Poney, an English Cow, and any Cattle or Carriages offering.

After which a small quantity of Champagne.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, on Friday the 21st Instant, at his residence, Colabah. The Household Furniture of Lieut. Col. MARSHALL (about to leave the Presidency) consisting of Silver and Plated ware; Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets; Jackwood Tables, Dining, Sofa, Card and Dressing; a variety of Chairs; a Side Board; Glass and China ware; Cooking utensils; Cook room Furniture, &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property on view from Wednesday the 19th Instant.

A Club of 3 reserved Tickets for the last 9th and 10th days drawing of the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1840. Divided into 30 Shares, to be had at WITTHOLDASS BHOYCHUND and Co's. opposite to the General Post Office, at Rupees 31 per each share. Half shares in the above Club shall be sold. The Number of the above three Tickets will be specified in the receipt which will be granted to the Shareholders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets, payable 60 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within 12 Months and not otherwise a deduction of 2 per Cent as Commission will be deducted from the prizes. Terms Cash.—Bombay, 12th August 1840.

STATE OF THE WHEEL for the Last TWO DAYS' DRAWING of the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1840.

1 Prize of	100,000
1 Do. of	10,000
1 Do. of	5,000
8 Do. of	1,000 each. 8,000
9 Do. of	500 each. 4,500
400 Do. of	200 each. 80,000

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

Courier, August 18.

We insert this day a remarkable letter relative to a mode of rendering the turbulent subjects of Shah Shooja amenable to the subjugation of China. As we do not pretend to understand the matter as fully as our correspondent, we refer our readers to the letter. If the plan be feasible, it is one of the most important, that has for years been offered to the consideration not only of India, but of the whole British Empire.

AFGHANISTAN AND CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER. Sir,—The views published in your paper on Russia and China have awakened in me, in common, no doubt, with many of your readers a deep interest. This interest is greatly increased in consequence of the embarrassments, which now oppress our affairs to the Northward. Those embarrassments, as every one knows, arise in a great measure from the dissatisfaction prevailing among the Mussulman population of Beloochistan and Afghanistan, in consequence of our conquest. It is therefore a matter of high importance on our part to devise measures to turn the religious feelings of those people to our advantage. I am not aware of this subject having been brought before the consideration of the Government, and as I learn that your Journal is read by the noble Lord, who presides over India, I wish to

call his attention to the following, which are at least in my opinion, important points.

Every student of history is convinced that the conquests of Alexander, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah, were carried to their great extent, by using the energies of each conquered people to subvert their neighbour, that is, by rolling one country war on another. If we refer this rule of conduct to the present state of Afghanistan, we may easily discover a means of employing a most powerful engine for the benefit of India,—in fact of the British Empire at large. This engine is the military enthusiasm of the whole Afghan people.

His Lordship must have by this time learned from experience, that there is among the Afghans sufficient spirit to prevent either their calm submission to what they consider a foreign yoke, or their being led by unbelievers in their Prophet against their countrymen and his followers.

But this spirit will diverge into another channel, when an object of attack common to both and against a race altogether infidel, be proposed; they will then unite firmly with us, and our superiority, which being now opposed is hateful to them, will, when guiding them in a glorious career, be looked upon with admiration and respect. The Afghan Mussulman knows and feels his approximation to European and his superiority to the Hindu.

The Moslems should be led to China. Thibet, the extreme province of China has for an Afghan expedition, the advantage of being the nearest to Cabul, and in addition, it is the theatre of the Lama religion, and is but a modern annexation of the Chinese Empire. If the British Government will enter into treaties with the Lama Government, and by causing the expulsion of the Chinese Resident, guarantee the independence of its territory, there is no doubt that this unwilling vassal of China, obliged now to send tribute annually to Peking, will instantly grant a free passage to the expedition.

A force of 50,000 men, which could be easily collected in Shah Shooja's dominions, armed to fight against undisciplined troops, and held on by British Officers, and with a proportionate train of Artillery would soon effect an entrance into China.

The Expedition, to which but little opposition may be expected from China, will be soon able to reach the branches of the River Kiang and sweeping all before it, by proceeding along the banks, can pass through the heart of the Empire, which it can avail itself of the water carriage towards Nanking the Southern Capital of China, where the British fleet having taken possession of the small islands at the mouth of the river, can await its arrival.

The point at which the Bhurampootra defiles into Thibet, which is not far distant from the Chinese frontiers, could from Bengal be formed into a permanent station, and a fresh supply of material to the Expedition be there secured. Besides that river could be subsequently made useful for the reception of Chinese products of Calcutta, with the necessity of going round to Canton.

The expenses of the Expedition must be defrayed by the countries which it conquers.

The policy of this proceeding will doubtless be controverted by some half politicians, or would be moralists of this age,—but let it be remembered that the master mind, who first consolidated the British Indian Empire;—foretold the necessity of annexing China to it. Lord Clive said so eighty years ago.

War with China being now declared its conquest is both politic and just; any act short of its conquest will be of trifling import; it will be a postponement to to-morrow, of what we ought to do to-day.

The future stability of the British Empire,—the permanence of its finances,—and the improvements of civilization, demand that conquest from us, and I hope that Earl Auckland will not neglect such an opportunity. This letter will show the suitability of the present one. But if the Noble Earl shrinks from the great responsibility of the undertaking;—could not a hint be given to Shah Shooja to commence it, as his own plan, in return to the British Government for the service done him, and in fulfilment of the treaty offensive and defensive, which placed him on the throne?

The benefit which this Expedition would produce to Shah Shooja is incalculable: it would render a host of turbulent subjects subservient to his security. The plan is not new;—it has been practised by vigorous of his predecessors, with great success;—they conquered others, and they saved themselves. Thus will Lord Clive's prophecy be fulfilled, and thus will the millions of the Chinese Empire be rendered tributaries to the British Empire, by an Enterprise worthy of the enlightened Statesman,—who now rules the destinies of India and China.

I trust, Sir, that you will publish this letter as coming from one, attached to British interests, and ever eager for

BRITISH GLORY.

The following letter from Captain Frazer of the *Good Success*, contains information of great interest to our Nautical friends and in particular to those trading to the Eastward.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to forward you the following account, (for the benefit of your Nautical readers.)

FRIDAY 12TH JUNE.—At 2 1/2 P. M. steering S. E. by E. towards the Western entrance of the Straits of Bassalon; observed a small line of broken water ahead, similar to a current ripple, the Waters also appearing discolored; took a cast of the lead, had only 7 fathoms, hauled up South, observing the Water still discolored and several shoal patches round the Ship, sent an officer on the Fore Top Sail yard, hauled up S. W. and passed between two shoal patches where the water was deeper, had several casts of 4, 4 1/2 Fathom, then 10, 15, 20, 40 fathoms, whilst passing over the Shoal, the Rocks distinctly seen alongside, and expecting the Ship would strike every moment. I have not the least doubt but that some of the patches had much less water on them. The following bearings were taken whilst passing the shortest part viz. S. W. point of Mindanao N. W. by N. Song boys W. 1/2 S. Small, or Northernmost Santa Cruz Id. East, dist. 5 to 6 miles. Large Do. Do. E. S. E. from aloft the Shoal appeared to extend nearly in a line East and West from the small St. Cruz Island, with Gaps of deep water, and much more extensive than mentioned by Horsburgh.—I regret much my not being able to examine this danger more carefully, but having a favourable wind and strong current in my favour, prevented any delay, being anxious to take advantage of the same.

Your obedient Servant,

H. FRAZER,

Commander Ship "Good Success."

Bombay, 16th August 1840.



COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register.

Saturday, August 15th, 1840.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY BY SEA.

FROM THE 7TH TO THE 14TH AUGUST 1840.

FROM	QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE
FROM SUDDA HODDA & MACA.			
Per Ship Issue.			
Alumina pags.	22		
Alum.	10		
Bees wax do.	10		
Brass do.	10		
Coffee do.	342		
Dollars sooras	30		
Gold do.	21		
Golabandus do.	12		
Grain pags.	12		
Kiamia jmb.	1		
Mother o' Pearl shell	12		
Do. do. pags.	10		
Do. Loose quantity	10		
Papers quantity	10		
Sonulhar cks.	11		
Salt loose, & Jambella	10		
Sundries pgs.	10		
Tobacco do.	10		
True pearls sooras	10		
Woollate pags.	10		
FROM LEITH.			
Per Ship Monarch			
Alum.	10		
Bees wax do.	10		
Brass do.	10		
Coffee do.	342		
Dollars sooras	30		
Gold do.	21		
Golabandus do.	12		
Grain pags.	12		
Kiamia jmb.	1		
Mother o' Pearl shell	12		
Do. do. pags.	10		
Do. Loose quantity	10		
Papers quantity	10		
Sonulhar cks.	11		
Salt loose, & Jambella	10		
Sundries pgs.	10		
Tobacco do.	10		
True pearls sooras	10		
Woollate pags.	10		
FROM CHINA.			
Per Ship Good Success			
Alum.	10		
Bees wax do.	10		
Brass do.	10		
Coffee do.	342		
Dollars sooras	30		
Gold do.	21		
Golabandus do.	12		
Grain pags.	12		
Kiamia jmb.	1		
Mother o' Pearl shell	12		
Do. do. pags.	10		
Do. Loose quantity	10		
Papers quantity	10		
Sonulhar cks.	11		
Salt loose, & Jambella	10		
Sundries pgs.	10		
Tobacco do.	10		
True pearls sooras	10		
Woollate pags.	10		
FROM LIVERPOOL.			
Per Ship John Campbell			
Alum.	10		
Bees wax do.	10		
Brass do.	10		
Coffee do.	342		
Dollars sooras	30		
Gold do.	21		
Golabandus do.	12		
Grain pags.	12		
Kiamia jmb.	1		
Mother o' Pearl shell	12		
Do. do. pags.	10		
Do. Loose quantity	10		
Papers quantity	10		
Sonulhar cks.	11		
Salt loose, & Jambella	10		
Sundries pgs.	10		
Tobacco do.	10		
True pearls sooras	10		
Woollate pags.	10		

The Sportsman.

Bangalore Races—October Meeting.

PLAN OF SPORT.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race.—A Purse of 30 Gold Mohurs for Maiden Arab Horses that have never started, each 8st. 7lbs., entrance 10 Gold Mohurs P. P. 3 subscribers or no race, to close 1st September.—Heats round the Course.

2d Race.—A Purse of 300 Rupees for all Galloways 13st. 3lbs. and under each 8 stone, Galloways that never started allowed 5lbs., entrance 5 Gold Mohurs P. P. 3 subscribers or no race, to close 1st September.—Heats round the Course.

3d Race.—The Dealers Purse of 400 Rupees for all Horses each 8st. 7lbs. bonafide property of Dealers, entrance 2 Gold Mohurs, 2d Horse to receive back his stake P. P.—Heats round the Course.

SECOND DAY.

1st.—The Hussars Purse or Plate on its terms.

2d Maiden.—A Purse of 300 Rupees for all Arab Horses that have never won, each 9 stone, entrance 100 Rupees P. P. 3 subscribers or no race—to close 1st September.—Heats round the Course and a distance.

3d Race.—The Welter Stakes of 100 Rupees each H. ft. with 100 Pagodas added from the fund for all Horses 11st. 7lb. Gentlemen riders, 5 subscribers or no race.—Once round the Course.

THIRD DAY.

1st Race.—The Ladies Purse of 200 Rupees from the fund for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8st. 7lbs., 5 Gold Mohurs entrance P. P. 3 subscribers or no race. Heats round the Course.

2d Race.—The Hack Race for all Horses, weight 11st. 7lbs., 100 Rupees from the Fund, 2 Gold Mohurs entrance.—The winner to be sold for 300 Rupees if demanded in half an hour post entrance.—Heats 1 mile.

FOURTH DAY.

1st Race.—A forced Handicap Stakes of 100 Rupees, each H. ft. 100 Pagodas added from the Fund for all winners during the Meeting, Hack Stakes optional.—Heats 2 miles.

2d Race.—A Handicap Stakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each P. P., 250 Rupees added from the

Fund for all beaten Horses during the Meeting.—Heats round the Course.

3d Race.—Hurdle Race for 10 Gold Mohurs, entrance 3 Gold Mohurs, weight 12 stone, Gentlemen riders P. P.—Distance one mile.

4th Race.—Pony Stakes of 10 Rupees each, with 100 Rupees added from the Fund, height 12 3 and under catch weights.—Once round the Course.

RULES.

Cape and Australian Horses to carry 12lbs. extra, Country bred with cross of English blood to carry 10lbs.

English Horses 2 stone extra.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

Once round the Course to be considered as a mile and a half.

The decision of the Stewards of this Meeting to be considered final.

Every Horse started to be bona fide the property of an Officer or Gentleman (with the exception of those entered for the Dealers Plate) six weeks previous to the day of the Meeting.

No confederacy with the Dealers allowable.

Subscriptions to be paid up on or before the 15th of September next.

F. L. NICOLAY,

Secretary to the Bangalore Races.

We derive the following *morceau* from *Bell's Life in London*—

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket on 6th inst., the following rule was passed:—that when any person enters a horse in a fictitious name, the person so entering must be held responsible for the stake or forfeit, exactly as if such horse had been entered in his own name; and in the event of the forfeit not being paid at the proper time, the person making the nomination shall have his name posted in the usual manner, and be liable to all the penalties of a defaulter.

HORSE RACING IN THE SOUTH.

Extract from a private letter, dated Astis, May, 1840, a large fortified town between Turin and Genoa.

There is an old custom at Astis that the patron saint of the town should choose one of the horses which runs in the annual races as his champion, and the horse, if successful, is honoured with a triumphal procession, and a mass is said for the soul of the Jockey! These races have existed 1,400 years, according to tradition, but, latterly, the saint, whose name is San Secondo, has met with little success, having for the last three years been second only, in the English sense of the word. This time the patron changed his religious prejudices, withdrew his protection from the ungrateful Catholics, and applied to a heretic for assistance, the horse chosen being an English one, and well bred, and to show his sense of the honor conferred upon him with ease. In consequence of this unusual victory, a deputation in cocked hats and swords waited on the proprietor (R. Bingham, Esq., secretary of legation at Turin) next morning with the grateful acknowledgements of the patron saint, San Secondo. The noble horse was afterwards paraded through the town, to the roll of drums, blast of trumpets, and flickering of banners, and a copy of verses, on beautiful rose-coloured silk, commemorated the wondrous feat of the horse and the triumph of the saint. The prize consisted of 500l. a piece of purple velvet, and a standard; and Mr. Bingham devotedly gave 150l. for the saying of masses for the salvation of the soul of his Jockey, which were made to ascend on high on the same day.

To add to the absurdities above related, it should be known that the races are run in the public paved streets of the town, which are sanded for that purpose.

The races at Turin came off on the 17th May, and were expected to turn out a very splendid affair: the king intending to be present on the Campas Martius, and the horses being of English extraction. Upon this occasion the owners are required to ride their own high metalled racers, although it happens occasionally that Bohemian women jump into breeches, mount the pink, and take the whip and reins to cater for the amusement of the other things, to cater for the Piedmontese substitute for the chariot races of old matches between oxen harnessed to wine carts.—*Bell's Life in London, May 21.*

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—August 15th. Ship Drongon, H. Grant, Master, to Aden. *Passenger*—Wm. Gibbard Esq.

Do. do. Ship Wilson, P. Honeston, Master, to Greenock.

Do. do. Barque Hannah, D. Gardyne, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 16th, Ship Helen, P. Tonks, Master, to Madras and Calcutta. *Passenger*—Capt. Lloyd, Bengal Army.

Do. 17th, Ship Queen Victoria, J. Connor, Master to Cork or Falmouth. *Passenger*—Miss J. Stewart, Mrs. Connor.

Do. 18th, The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Comg., to Kurrachee.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Comg., to Kurrachee.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS. E. I. C. STEAMERS.

Receiving Ship Hastings. Victoria

SCHOONERS. Ceylon Govt. Steamer

Shannon. Seaforth.

CUTTERS.

Margaret and Nurbudda.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Calcutta, Carnatic, John, Westmoreland, Cumbrin, Vancora, John Campbell, Leonard Dobbin, Northumberland.

Clarendon, Mahamudy, Adele, Sir John Herschel, Julia, Crown, Ann, Colchester, Majestic, David Auckland.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	AGENT.
Bombay.	Fort William.	Sir Wm. Wallace.
Canton.	Castle Huntly.	Castell.
Calcutta.	Colonel Neral.	Colonel Neral.
Calcutta.	Allet Rabinan.	Allet Rabinan.
Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Calcutta.
Calcutta.	John Wm. Dore.	John Wm. Dore.
Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Calcutta.
Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Calcutta.
Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Calcutta.
Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Calcutta.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer.	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.	28th Sept.
The Ceylon Govt.	Do.	Do.	30th Sept.
Steamer Sea.	Frith.	Colombo.	early in Sep.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.	London.	5th Sept.
Cumbrin.	Postersand Co.	Do.	30th Aug.
Northumberland.	Skiuner & Co.	London.	dispatch
Monarch.	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	dispatch
Calcutta.	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	20th inst.
Colchester.	Ritchie Stewart and Co.	Do.	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin.	Melrose B. Co.	Do.	dispatch
Ann.	Dirom Carter & Co.	Clyde.	dispatch
John W. Dore.	Agm M. Rahim.	Singapore.	dispatch
Port William.	J. Jejeebhoy.	Calcutta.	dispatch
Earl of Clare.	Do.	Do.	16 inst.
John Campbell.	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	dispatch
Westmoreland.	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.	dispatch
Scalby Castle.	C. Ardaseer & Co.	Do.	dispatch
Majestic.	G. S. King Esq.	Calcutta.	dispatch
Caroline.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Persian G.	25th inst.
Castle Huntly.	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Do.	dispatch
La Navarino.	T. Jefferies & Co.	Persian G.	25th inst.
Caroline.	Agm M. Rahim.	Do.	dispatch
John Campbell.	McVicar B. Co.	Do.	dispatch
Good Success.	J. J. Jejeebhoy.	Do.	dispatch
Clarendon.	J. J. Jejeebhoy.	Do.	dispatch

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.—At Colaba, on the 15th instant, Elizabeth Susan, Daughter of Mr. J. King, Military Board Office, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In the Fort, at the residence of Mr. Gardiner, on the 17th instant, Elizabeth Caroline, the beloved Wife of Mr. J. King, Military Board Office, aged 20 years.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 15th August 1840.

4 per Cent.—1835 [36. at 98-4 to 98-8
4 per Cent.—1832 [33. at 104-4 to 104-8

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 15th.—Lieut. F. Fallitt, 25th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 18th.—Capt. R. H. Mackintosh, 2d Gr. Regt., to Kurrachee.

do. do. Lieut. Wm. Boye, 23d Regt. N. I., to Scinde.

do. do. Asst. Surgeon J. Deas, 25th Regt. N. I., to Scinde.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I arrived a few days back from up the Country, having been there on furlough.—I belong to the Madras Presidency, where a regulation exists for the hire of a Buggy, thinking that Bombay was not without one, and wishing much to see the Island, I hired one at the stand, adjoining Lord Wellesley's statue, and desired the driver to take me round Breach Candy.—On my return to the Fort I offered him one Rupee, which he indignantly refused, demanding five, which of course I refused to pay, threatening to report his conduct to the Magistrates, at which he laughed.—I was, after half an hour's wrangling compelled to pay him three Rupees. I merely write this to you, to caution the unwary—more particularly those wishing to see the Island and derive the benefit of a

18th June 1840.

DRIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I take the liberty of intruding myself on your notice, to enquire, if you can inform me, what's become of the medal I was promised in General Orders when at Cabool for my humble services in Scinde, and the honour of Shah Shoojah. It is now some time since I arrived here, and have long been looking out for it to attach it to the side of my Waterloo.

Yours, &c.
AN OLD SOLDIER.

18th June 1840



SONG.

Suspect me not, the poisoned dart,
Of dire suspicion ne'er should find,
A Quiver in that gentle heart,
To cloud the brightness of thy mind.
Let slander find a genial soil,
In souls ignoble mean and low;
But never in thy Bosom coil,
And Snake-like choke affections flow.

2.

Forget me not, time flies so fast,
That while we doubt, the circling hours
Warn us of joys and pleasures past
Of by gone Music, Love and Flowers.
Then seize the moments ere they fly,
To us at least this boon is given
By fond affection ere we die,
To taste on Earth the joys of Heaven.

3.

Deceive me not, alas the thought
The bare idea turns my brain,
With Death, with horror it is fraught,
Then say, as thou hast said, again
With half averted eye you spoke
"Dearest," you said, "This heart is thine"
While sighs alone my bliss bespoke,
Then change not, but be ever mine.

N. Y. T.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 19, 1840.

We understand the Court Martial on Captain Duff ended to-day, we shall look anxiously for the result, and as the confirming authority is so near, we doubt not that no unnecessary delay will take place in promulgating the sentence. We trust hereafter to be able to give a full report of the Trial.

A friend writes thus to us:—I went this morning to the Mess Room to hear the address on behalf of Captain Duff, which closed the proceedings. Interested as every one naturally must be, on behalf of an Officer on trial, I took a glimpse, at the personal appearance of the Judges, and certainly never was seen a finer set of men, as men, in the whole course of a man's life. The Soldier like bearing the iron aspect of the "Dogs of War" rendered scrutiny nearly impossible—and whatever the decision of the trial may be—no man could have a finer set of Officers to trust his honor and character to.

We are happy to announce to the friends of Theatricals that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of H. M. 17th Regiment are about to give a Dramatic representation in their Barracks in a few days from this date, and when the night is definitely fixed, we shall have much pleasure in announcing it to the Public. The Pieces selected are "Hartford Bridge or the Skirts of the Camp" and "Fortunes Frolic" a variety of Songs, Glee, Comic Songs &c. &c. will be sung in the course of the evening. The price of admission is to be 2 Rupees, a moderate sum indeed! We sincerely trust a large audience will reward their exertions, and that this is only the first instalment of many pleasant nights which we hope to enjoy with the Public of Bombay in a Temple of Thespis.

The Ship *Berenice* sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in company with the H. C. Steamers *Berenice* and *Cleopatra* having on board the 5th Regiment N. I. We wish the gallant Regiment a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and a plentiful crop of Laurels in the war-disturbed country which they proceed to assist in pacifying. The Regiment is in fine order and discipline and has a full complement both of Officers and Men. We suppose on arrival it will be pushed on speedily to the scene of action, and will be welcomed by its wearied and sickly Brethren in arms of the Sukker Brigade. We presume the 21st Regiment will be the next to proceed to Scinde, and then the 7th as soon as it can be relieved from Sattarah. We watched the Steamers breasting gallantly the waters as they crossed Back Bay—and trust they will soon return to carry the other Regiments on to renown and glory.

OUR brother of the *Courier* has inserted a letter signed "BRITISH GLORY" in his Column, which is certainly wild in its theory. It advocates the sending Afghans to subjugate China on the plea that they are "fond of fighting" or as he terms it, "The Military enthusiasm of the whole Afghan people." He pushes 50,000 of his Afghans through Tibet with a train of Artillery, as easily as if they were going through a Tunnel in a Steam train, walks them over China towards Nanking the Southern Capital via the River Kiang sweeping every thing as they go, while a British fleet is to await their arrival for what purpose, we know not; without it he to fire a salute in honor thereof. All this time not a word is said about the Commissariat. But the conclusion is the funniest part of the business "Could not Shoojah take a great hint to do this of his own head." We should rather say not, having no coin and not daring to move out without an European Escort. We are also told that the poor Shah would be only fulfilling his Treaties by so doing. If he ever bound himself to such a proceeding the Shah must have had a nice idea of Geography. Finally China is to be "subjugated." We can truly say heaven forbid, but let our relations with that country be fixed on a firm basis and its Government made to understand and respect the usages and rights of other nations. These reveries put us in mind of "the Vapian passing the equinoctial of Queen's" for an account of which expedition see Twelfth Night, Act 2nd, Scene 3rd.

THE Theatrical Petition has 425 signatures affixed to it, and is to be

sent off by this day's Mail to Poona, where it is understood a few of the leaders of the Society of Bombay who have gone to recruit their health in the Deccan will add their names. We can only say we have seldom seen a Petition more respectably signed, and by all classes of the European community, while our leading Native Gentlemen have shown their appreciation of European elegant amusement by giving it their support and countenance. This is probably the last time we shall say anything on the subject, we took public opinion when it was "at the flood," and *hope it will lead on to fortune.* It is really a proof either of the indifference of the Society of Bombay to amusement or its rigid morality that no Theatre now exists. That we had one is a sad reminiscence, and its destroyers have no great reason to plume themselves on their public spirit or good taste. Every second rate town in England and on the Continent has its Theatre, but Bombay, rich Bombay, great Bombay, which stretches its huge length from Colaba Light House even to Sion Fort and containing millions of inhabitants calls herself the rising Presidency and the future Metropolis of India, has not a Building where her sons can witness the representation of the Manners and Customs of their own country as depicted by the greatest Masters in delineating the passions of the heart, and recording the passing images of the days they lived in. History is more indebted perhaps to our Dramatists than we are aware. Many to whom it would have been a sealed Book, from the perusal of the Historical Plays of Shakespeare have turned to History to verify the events which pleased them in the pages of fiction, while it is well known that Horace Walpole wrote a most elaborate dissertation to disprove the bad character given to Richard the 3rd by Shakespeare, and in later times Tytler has also vindicated the character of Henry the 5th from the mad pranks ascribed to him as Prince Hal by that immortal Poet. Venice preserved has led many a man to "The Rialto" and Venetian records, and we really pity those to whom these glorious fictions have not imparted that poetry of the soul, which throws a hallow over the recollections of the days of youth, and carries us back to the time when we first opened those pages, which once read are never to be forgotten. Every amusement of the mind, every accomplishment that graces the spirit, every passion, every inclination of the soul may be perverted to evil. A Church is no sanctuary to the vicious mind, while a theatre may be a shrine of Diana to a chaste imagination. Let us do away at once with the cant of immorality. Vice in an Amateur Theatre would be held up to public scorn, and as for gross or obscene representation here, the mind that conceived such a probability must be formed of curious and excitable materials. We trust that no particular party feelings will be exerted in this matter, and that the wishes of the many, may not be made to give place to the prejudices of the few. Or finally if we are to have no amusement in Bombay let us do nothing by halves—but let us get the Town Hall pulled down as it was intended for a place of public amusement, or turned into a Cotton Screw, on the Commercial and general utility principle, shut up the Byculla Club House, and turn it into a Bridewell, transfigure the Racket Court into a Conventicle, and burn all the books in all the Libraries on Amour's principle, when he acted in the Swing line with the Alexandrian Books, and condemned them all for the reason that "If there was anything in them contrary to the Koran, they ought to be destroyed, and if nothing more they were of no use."

The Bengal Papers give us News from China to the 5th of June and from Singapore to 5th July. The intelligence possesses very little interest beyond the fact that the Chinese were making preparations to receive the English fleet by sinking Junkes filled with stones at the mouth of the Canton river, forgetting that there are a hundred other assailable points. The Captain of the *Druid*, Lord Churchill had died of dysentery at Macao. All was portentously still, somewhat like that bushy state of the air, which precedes the strife of the elemental world. No doubt the vivid flashes of the British Artillery will long ere this have burst in one sheet of flame upon the celestial empire, and inflicted a somewhat tardy retribution for a series of insults and injuries to the representative of Great Britain truly described by "The foremost man of all the world" the Duke of Wellington in his place in the House of

Peers such as, "would not have been used to the meanest criminal in any other country in the world." It is quite refreshing after reading in the English Papers the twaddle and nonsense of one party, and the malignancy and inveteracy of others, to see the old Warrior and Statesman rise superior to party and throw the *Agis* of his opinion before the assaulted character and reputation of Captain Elliot. Of such a man we may well be proud, and if ever the non-discovery of the Elixer Vitæ was to be lamented, it is that we cannot preserve this one valuable life to his country a while longer to direct our Councils and head our Armies. We only trust it will please a merciful providence yet to spare him some time, and as his family are long lived we may fairly hope to retain him yet for some years. When he goes we may truly say with *Hamlet*,

"Eye shall not look upon his like again."

LATEST CHINA NEWS.

Englishman, August 1.

We have received a Singapore paper and a Price Current by the *Harlequin*, and though the contents are of no great importance, we lay them before our readers, having nothing better to offer:

Extract from a private letter:

We are without later dates from China than 5th June, when the English were still living quietly at Macao, the Canton market was cleared of Teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was off Palo Sepatu on the 13th ultimo. The Chinese had junks at the second bar, laden with stones, ready to sink as soon as they hear of its approach. Lord John Churchill of H. M. S. *Druid*, died at Macao, on the 2d ultimo, of dysentery. The schooner *Hellas* had been attacked by pirates on the coast, and nearly taken. Captain Jauncey and all his crew were wounded, two of whom have since died. Opium was quoted at the outer anchorage at Sp. Drs. 380 a 400 for Patna, Sp. Drs. 450 a 500 for Malwa, and Benares at Sp. Drs. 350 a 370 nominal; there being scarcely any demand, and sales were very difficult to effect on the coast. The trade indeed was nearly at a stand.

CHINA.—By the arrival of the American Ship *Akbar* since our last from Macao the 6th ultimo, we have received the *Canton Press* of 30th May, and private letters to the 5th June. The extracts we give from the *Press* contain the account of an attack of a number of piratical Junks on the *Hellas*, on the Coast near Namoa, in which the crew of that vessel suffered severely. Two of the European crew of the *Hellas* have since died of their wounds, but the commander and the others who suffered were doing well. The vigilance of the mandarins, and the attacks to which vessels were liable from the piratical junks, had combined to render the Opium trade on the Coast of increased risk and difficulty, and reduced the price very low. According to last accounts from Canton, scarcely any Teas were procurable, there seemed no prospect of the exports for Great Britain exceeding for the season 25 million lbs. The exports of silk are stated at 1,573 bales, but would probably reach 2,500 to 3,000 bales. Such of the Teas as had been unable to find direct tonnage for England had been transhipped for Singapore, and the Spanish Brig *Patriota*, Dutch Brig *Tartar*, and American Ship *Lintin* had already sailed with Teas for this port; but being all foreign vessels, and to avoid any question that might arise as to the admissibility for home consumption of the Teas conveyed here on board of them, under the existing state of the law, already brought to the notice of our readers in a former number, they will all tranship their Teas at the neighbouring port of Rhio. It was expected these vessels would be shortly followed by the *Ardaaser*, also with a cargo of Teas.

The letters received by this opportunity report also the death of Lord John Churchill at Macao, the 2d ultimo, from an attack of Dysentery. Every thing still continued quiet at Macao. The late intelligence in China from England was to 4th February, by the Overland Mail.

Singapore Free Press, July 19.

Since writing the above we have been requested to insert the following account of the attack on the *Hellas*, extracted from a letter from China:

The schooner *Hellas* has returned from the North East Coast, having been attacked near Chuan, a little to the east of Namoa, by 3 junks, having the appearance of merchant vessels, and supposed to be pirates, who severely wounded her commander and several of her crew. The junks anchored near the *Hellas* at night, and there not exciting any suspicion, no particular notice was taken of them till they unexpectedly commenced their attack in the morning; when as there was no wind, the *Hellas* was nearly unmanageable, they were however after a short time repulsed.

It seems the coast is swarming with pirates in consequence of which the merchant junks are afraid to move except in convoy for mutual protection; and Captain Jauncey supposed his assailants were peaceable fleet of this description until he was undeceived by their unexpected attack. Captain Jauncey is happily recovering from the injury he received.

SHIP NEWS.—The following vessels were spoken by the Brig *Gues*, which arrived during the week from London, in the course of her voyage out. On the 3d April, Lat. 1° 20' N. Long. 17°. We spoke the *Coromandel*, bound for the Cape and Port Phillip, and the *Majestic* bound for Bombay. 26th June, spoken the *Tonatin*, bound for Batavia and Singapore, and on the 2d July the *John Knox* from this for London.

H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Capt. Sir Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H. anchored in the roads on Monday evening last from the Cape the 16th May. She proceeded on to China last night.—*Ibid.*

SUICIDE.—A sepoy of the Madras Regiment now stationed here, shot himself on Friday morning last between 3 and 4 o'clock, while on duty as sentinel. He was quite dead when those reached the spot who had been alarmed by the report of his musket. A Coroner's Jury that sat upon the body returned a verdict of temporary insanity.—*Ibid.*

(From the Singapore Price Current, July 9.)

Opium.—The *Dido* arrived here on the 7th, bringing 123 chests, and the *Harlequin* on the 10th with 85 chests, which supply is more than sufficient for any demand we are likely to have between this and October. At present there is no demand for Patna, & sellers at Sp. Drs. 325, and Benares is only saleable chest by chest at about Sp. Drs. 300, cash, and Sp. Drs. 305, one month, at which some sales have been made since our last, but at which holders do not seem anxious to realize, as prices are expected to go higher in Calcutta after the arrival of the *Ward*.

With large remittances, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the trade on the Coast when she left China.

Piece Goods.—continue dull, but the stocks of all descriptions are very small, and the season is approaching when large and small Gurrehs and large pattern Chintzes will be required. Good Sannahs have lately been sold at Sp. Drs. 23 per corgie, 2 months.

Gunny Bags.—Stock reduced and sales of middling sizes have been made at Sp. Drs. 7½ per 100. Some holders ask Sp. Drs. 8½ at 9 for large sizes.

Cotton.—Large arrivals of Bombay, of which sales of fair quality have been made at Sp. Drs. 18 per bale of 3 cwt. and good Bengal has been sold at 18 at 20 per bale, 3 months, but there is little or no demand for the article.

Saltpetre.—100 bags have been imported from China per *Tartar* which will supply the markets for some time, the article only being saleable by retail.

Lines and Twines.—Small sizes of Twines are much wanted, also Lines of assorted sizes, chiefly small, Bengal Rice is saleable at Sp. Drs. 2½ to 2½ per bag, in small quantities. 200 bags per *Dido* have been sold at Sp. Drs. 2½.

Bengal Flour.—Some inquiry at present for Australia, but generally this article is quite unsaleable here. Wheat.—Market hoavily overstocked, and the lot by the *Dido* is offered at Sp. Drs. 2½ per bag. Castor Oil.—Well supplied, and not saleable at more than Sp. Drs. 3 per dozen.

Segars.—Chinsurah, are retailing at 20 to 25 cents per box, and the consumption is small.

Beer, Wines, and Spirits and Oilman's Stores.—Altogether overstocked—and sales can scarcely be made at any price.

EXPORTS.

Gold Dust.—Scarce, and Pahang is in demand at Sp. Drs. 27½ per bunkal.

Tin is also scarce and in demand. The last arrival of Straits brought Sp. Drs. 16½, and Banca Sp. Drs. 17½ per picul.

Black Pepper has advanced in consequence of the small supplies arriving and owing to light freight being wanted for the numerous vessels loading for Europe. Rhio and Singapore cannot be had under Sp. Drs. 5½ and an arrival of 1,500 pels. of Sumatra from the West Coast has been sold at Sp. Drs. 6½ per picul, but we scarcely expect this latter price will be maintained.

Long Pepper of ordinary quality has been bought since our last at Sp. Drs. 6 per picul.

Cubebs have been bought at Sp. Drs. 8½ per picul.

Gambier cannot now be had under Sp. Drs. 2½ per picul at which the article is in demand for shipment to England.

Cutch.—About 1,000 piculs in the market held at Sp. Drs. 4 per picul, but for which Sp. Drs. 3½ is the highest offer.

Teas.—The market is nearly bare of Junk Teas, and good chops are in demand at Sp. Drs. 12 to 14 per 20 catties, for native consumption. The American Ship *Montezuma*, which arrived here on the 29th ult. from China, brought about 260 tons of Black Teas for transhipment to England—and a small lot for sale. The latter were disposed of at public auction at from 50 to 70 per cent. on the last Canton prices, say Congo at Sp. Drs. 50 to 60, Hyson at Sp. Drs. 85, and Canton made Gunpowder and Imperial at Sp. Drs. 70 to 80 per picul. The *Tartar* has since arrived with an invoice of about 8,000 dollars worth for sale here, and which will likely bring similar rates. She also brings about 140 tons of Teas for transhipment to England. The American ship *Akbar*, whose arrival was noticed in our last brought about 1,200 tons for England, and is now at the neighbouring Dutch port of Rhio where the whole of the late arrivals will be transhipped, as some doubt appears to be entertained, of Teas imported here in a foreign bottom being admitted for consumption in England.

Pearl Sago.—In demand at Sp. Drs. 2.50 at 2.60 per picul, and scarce, and Sago Flour is in demand at similar rates.

Sapan Wood cannot be had under Sp. Drs. 1½ at 1½ per picul.

Segars.—Manila.—4 Superiors cannot be had under Sp. Drs. 8 to 8½, but an importation of 500 boxes would hardly bring Sp. Drs. 7½ per 1,000.

Cassia Lignea and Alum.—None, and the former in demand at Sp. Drs. 12 and the latter at Sp. Drs. 2 to 2½ per picul.

Exchanges on London.—Bills are scarce, and there are buyers at 4s 8d, 6 months' sight, but drawers refuse to give more than 4s 7d. On Calcutta.—The Treasury is still closed, and Private Bills are very scarce—some small amounts have been negotiated at 250.

Freights to London.—Several vessels are loading at the rates quoted in the Price Current, but tonnage is abundant and a decline may be expected.

Our latest dates from Manila are to the 23d May, where Bengal Opium was unsaleable at Sp. Drs. 350 to 360 per chest.

Courier, August 1.

We have been favored with extracts from private letters dated Canton 5th June, and Singapore 4th, 10th and 14th July:

"The English were then still living quietly at Macao. The Canton Market was cleared of Teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The Expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was off Palo Sopata on the 13th ultimo. (*Palo Sopata* is in Lat. 10 deg. N. Long. 109 deg. 5 m. and about a week's sail from Macao.) The Chinese had Junks at the second bar, laden with stones, ready to sink as soon as they hear of its approach. Lord John Churchill of H. M. S. *Druid*, died at Macao on the 2nd ultimo, of Dysentery. The schooner *Hellas* had been attacked by Pirates on the Coast, and nearly taken. Captain Jauncey and all his crew were wounded—two of whom have since died. Opium was quoted at the outer anchorage at Sp. Drs. 380 a 400 for Patna, Sp. Drs. 450 a 500 for Malwa and Benares at Sp. Drs. 350 a 370, nominal, there being scarcely any demand—and sales were difficult to effect on the Coast—the trade indeed was nearly at a stand."

Singapore, 4th July, 1840.—The *Montezuma* only delivered her letters yesterday; by them, we learn that every thing in and near Macao, was quiet on the 18th May. Patna Opium is quoted at Sp. Drs. 380 and very dull. Malwa at Sp. Drs. 480. to 490. On the East Coast the drug was nearly unsaleable from the strict watch kept by the Mandarins, nearly all the Cotton of 1839 40 had found its way to Canton, via Macao, and 13.3 is all that could be got for best Bombay and Bengal. Teas of good quality were not to be had at any price. An American Ship, the "*Akbar*," arrived here last night, but has not yet delivered any letters, she is full of Teas for the London market—and reports three other vessels being on the way with the same cargoes. The "*Ardaaser*" is also expected, full of teas, to be transhipped here. By the "*Amelia*" we got accounts of your fourth Opium sale, parties are now asking Sp. Drs. 300 for Benares, and Sp. Drs. 330 for Patna, but no buyers at these rates, indeed your Calcutta prices are altogether too high for this market. The "*Harlequin*" has not yet arrived. It appears Captain Wallace of the "*Cowasjee*," has had another battle with the war junks and beat off twenty of them. All the spare tonnage here has been taken up at £5 to carry home ten.

10th July 1840.—Since writing the foregoing the "*Dido*" and "*Harlequin*" have arrived from Calcutta, bringing some three hundred chests of Opium for this market, which is rather dull just now. Some shipments of Cotton arriving from Bombay, and being stored here in readiness for any opportunity that may turn up of getting it sent into China. At present we are quite ignorant of the plans to be adopted by the Admiral. H. M. S. *Blenheim*, 74, passed on to China from the Cape two days ago, and the *Columbine* went on from Anjer without touching here. The *Pique* and *Inconstant* are still expected.

We have no sales or changes in market to quote. Singapore, July 14.—Our latest dates from Manila are to the 23rd May, where Bengal Opium was unsaleable at Sp. Drs. 350 a 360 per chest.

H. M. S. *Nimrod*, 18, Captain Barlow, arrived here yesterday, from Plymouth 19th February and the Cape 13th May. She spoke the *Good Success* in the Straits of Sanda, from China bound for Bombay, all well. The *Nimrod* waits here a few days in hopes of the May Mail, now daily expected per *Mor*, and then proceeds to China.

Advices from Batavia of 7th inst. mention that the *Fairy Queen* and *John Berry* had been lost in the Straits of Lombok—after getting aground they were plundered by Pirates."

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 1, *Amelia*, Randle, from Calcutta 7th June.—2, *Adelaide*, Corey, Bombay 24th May.—3, *Samuel Horrocks*, Boon, Samarang.—4, *Seppings*, Rawlins, Sydney 16th May.—5, *Gues*, Macey, London 28th February.—*Meyram Deyaram*, Dicey, Bombay 5th June.—6, H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Sir Fleming Senhouse, Spithead 17th Feb. and C. G. Hope 18th May.—7, *Dido*, Saunders, Calcutta 7th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 2, *Potomac*, Cartar, Calcutta via Penang.—*Dawn*, Lovett, China.—3, *Angelina*, Booy, Malacca and Penang.—*Lydia Eastgate*, Felix, Malacca and Penang.—4, *Lithland*, Baxter, China.—5, *Amelia*, Randle, China.—*Acasta*, Ryle, Calcutta, City of London, Antram, Rhio and London.—6, *Westminster*, Molison, Rhio and London.—*George McLeod*, Dickson, Mauritius and Cork.—H. M. S. *Blenheim*, 74, Sir F. Senhouse, China.

CHINA EXPEDITION (SAILED).—June 1, H. C. Steamer *Madagascar*, Capt. Dicey.—18, Transport—*Allaliois*, with Troops.—19, H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, West.—24, Transports—*Clifton*, with Troops, and *Hoogly*, with stores.—28, H. M. S. *Modeste*, (18) H. Eyres, Esq.

July 1. Store-ship *Clarissa*, Andree.—S. H. M. S. *Blenheim*, 74, F. Senhouse.—*Singapore Free Press*, July 9.

MALACCA.

Weekly Register, July 2.

The Steamer *Diana*, having the Hon'ble Thomas Church and family on board arrived yesterday morning from Singapore. We understand Mr. Church intends visiting Penang for change of air, as he requires a relaxation from the cares and fatigue of office. The Steamer left yesterday afternoon for that Station.

By this opportunity we have received Sydney Papers to the 29th April, but too late to be of any use for our present number.

On Monday morning last, a Royal Salute was fired in honor of the Queens Nuptials.—The Infantry, in full dress accoutrements, accompanying the Artillery with a few de jole. The saluting battery was crowded with spectators, principally Natives, to whom such a sight was quite a novelty. The day, however was marked by none of those ebullitions which characterized the occasion at the Fredericdes.—We had no bonfires—no dinners—no balls—and no pyrotechnic exhibitions. Surely government, on such an occasion, might have strained a point, and thrown open the Stadt House for the purpose of a ball to the respectable Inhabitants of the Station. Insignificant as Malacca certainly is, loyalty is not at such a discount that we can afford to dispense with it on occasions like the present.

There has been a murrain among the pigs in town during the last week, which has swept away several hundreds. The loss is severely felt by their owners, who are principally the poorer class of people depending upon this source for a bare support.

We were in error last week when we mentioned the arrival of the Barque *Clarissa*. It was the *Iez* from Singapore, bringing the packets of the *Cabaret* which were handed over to her on leaving that Settlement for Malacca.

Weekly Register, July 9.

It is said, that the Hon'ble Sir W. Norrie and Court establishment may be expected on circuit on return of the Steamer *Diana* from Penang. That the Hon'ble THOMAS CHURCH and family will return in the Steamer along with Sir WILLIAM; and on their arrival at Singapore, the Hon'ble the Governor will leave that Settlement for Penang.

MILITARY.—It is rumoured that the flank companies of the 8th go to China so soon as the 37th arrives from Madras. That Lieut. Colonel COOKE will be appointed a Brigadier (of the second class) for the Straits; and that Captain LUCAS goes to Singapore to be in command of the 8th at head quarters.

MURRAIN AMONG THE CATTLE.—The havoc among the Cattle and other live stock in Malacca, caused by the Murrain we alluded to last week, is frightful indeed. No less than two thousand Pigs (some accounts say two thousand five hundred) have fallen by this dreadful scourge, with a proportionable number of Bullocks, Buffaloes, &c. So heavy a calamity has not visited this Settlement for some time past. We hear of one poor fellow having, with the loss of all he was possessed of as a Pig breeder, lost his senses also; and in now a confirmed lunatic. We trust some charitably disposed Christians may be induced to set a subscription on foot for the relief of the poor sufferers; and we shall be happy to receive subscriptions on that account, and forward them to the person that may be appointed as treasurer. It is heart rending to learn of the distress this sudden dispensation has occasioned.

CHINA.—A Bazaar report has been going the round of the town yesterday to the effect, that another collision had occurred between the Chinese Junks and the British Cruisers in China by which some seventy or eighty Junks were destroyed; while a raft of fire Junks, sent by the Chinese among the the English Shipping at Tongkoo during the darkness of the night had occasioned the destruction of four English Ships. How this gup ever came into circulation 'tis difficult to conjecture; for the last accounts at Singapore, brought there by the American Ship *Montezuma* would seem to imply, that affairs in China remain in a quiescent state.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Courier, July 25.

We pretend not to vouch for the authenticity of what we are about to report, but it has been confidently stated to us, that hostility with Nepal is on the eve of breaking out, and that whether fresh cause of provocation be given or not, it is resolved to read our mountain neighbours another lesson, sufficiently effectual to prevent further manifestation of their unquiet, and inimical, disposition. That it is time such a lesson should be read, is abundantly evident from the accounts which are so repeatedly made of incursions on our soil, and the forcible retention of our villages on these occasions of irruption. In spite of the demonstration evinced, there is something in the character of the Nepalese, which wins respect, and we should be sorry to find the memory of it was altogether overlooked, in the issue of such steps as our Government may deem it necessary to take. Driven back to their hills, the very scantiness of subsistence there afford, in some measure, compel the Goorkhas to look for relief from the plains—for starving men will seek their food wherever, and however it is to be obtained. Not that we are the apologists of violations in faith that has once been pledged; but if there ever was a circumstance that brought its palliation with it, we think it may be found in the position of a nation, hurried from plenty to comparative destitution. That the Goorkhas provoked us, without cause—that they asked, as it were, for all they got, when, in the past war they attempted to stretch their boundary beyond its proper limits, and in so doing committed spoliation upon us, no one will attempt to deny—any more than that their fault was deservedly punished. But, in that punishment we really did deprive them of the chief means of life; and it is not to be wondered at, if they long to retrieve at least so much, as would serve to secure them from the pinching evil inflicted by the deprivation. Withal, as a race, they are hardy, candid, and free-hearted—they have attributes of character which place them immeasurably above the inhabitants of the plains, both in the solidity and general morality of their dispositions—they strike openly, and they strike bravely. Let not the vices of their Government impair our sense of justice, while speaking of the people. Minorities have given ambitious and turbulent Chiefs the opportunity of misruling; but the national character does not thereby stand affected.

If the report we announce, be true, we regard the resolution as a wise one at this particular period. There are troops enough at hand; and the undertaking, whilst we have already another war to occupy attention, will shew well for the immense resources of our Anglo-India empire. So long as danger does not display its features in the West, we may always play a magnificent game in this country—having only Native powers to deal with. Should the Peking Council awake from its supposed apathy, and become sensible to the hazard that their Empire is about to incur, it may rationally enough be conceived, that endeavours will be made to agitate Nepal against us. The impression created by a knowledge that we have not waited for the blow, but on the contrary, that the endeavour has been anticipated by our own activity, will have infinite use in awakening the Celestials from their dream of security: and as the conduct of the Goorkhas justifies (recently especially) that we should again repel them with the strong arm of our might, a better occasion could not, we think, be taken for attaining a double object. Past experience will render future Campaigns comparatively easy—that is, we have a knowledge of localities, and the difficulty of our progress will, henceforth, principally be, the native valor of our opponents. Great as we acknowledge it, the consciousness of defeat, sustained under circumstances infinitely more advantageous to them, will not add to that courage however—though, when men are fighting for the sake of their "inner men" they have a pretty strong stimulus to do their work *con amore*. If war does take place, we are satisfied that, as far as Nepal is concerned, it will be final; and the wisest goes with the conviction: but we should not regret, if, in any consequent negotiation, some means were provided for alleviating the deep distress which our wrenching the Turrae Lands has caused to this gallant people. When Maithabur Sing was down amongst us, he frankly gave it out that, sooner or later, his countrymen must fight—for, cooped up in the Hills, they had neither food in the rock, nor pleasure in the prospect: and thus situated, it was impossible but that they must descend to the plains, to take, if they could by force of arms, the sustenance we denied to their necessities. There is at least no deceit in this, and we do think that inimical feelings have been partly prolonged by our own deed, in assuming the whole, or nearly the whole, tract of the Turrae.

Courier, July 29.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. Siddons' concluding lecture on the Simple Gases at the Mechanics' Institute, last evening lacked nothing of the interest and instruction which have marked the preceding. The subject of the lecture was Chlorine Gas; Mr. Siddons explained the mode of producing it, its singular properties, its great utility in the arts, its deleterious effects on human life, &c. that it was a very pungent gas and possessed an intolerable odour which, in so confined a room as that, would of a single globule be allowed to escape, be sufficient to drive the audience from their seats—for this reason alone more particularly in consideration of the daily portion of his audience, he was unable to indulge himself by exhibiting many of those interesting experiments with the gas which had the Institute possessed a larger hall, he could have shown. Mr. Siddons did not however allow this obstacle wholly to prevent his favoring his audience with one or two very interesting experiments. He showed them how Dutch gold, which is copper laminated, underwent immediate spontaneous ignition in the gas—the same result could be stated, be obtained with metallic antimony and phosphorus and illustrated the latter by an experiment.

He next described the properties and products of these three substances. Chloride of Magnesium he said was sometimes used in the form of solid white crystals.

Mr. Siddons then entered pretty fully into the uses and value of Chlorine in the arts.

Its bleaching properties he illustrated by exhibiting two pieces of cloth, one of which having an hour before been soaked in a bottle of the prepared solution, was of a pure white, whilst the other, from which the first had been torn, was of a brilliant and an esteemed very permanent scarlet. Even the sulphate of Indigo, so powerful and so permanent a dye, yielded to its Power; this being also illustrated by an experiment. Mr. Siddons then explained its use in the manufacture of the Turkey handkerchief and other fabrics in which white patterns were observed. Two or three hundred layers of the cloth being placed between metallic plates perforated of the required pattern were subjected to immense pressure; the solution being then poured over, penetrated above the perforations, the immense pressure preventing the Chlorine from spreading to the other parts of the cloth.

Chloride of lime, it was stated, was also used, but not so extensively, in the bleaching of cloths.

Chlorine gas was, moreover largely used in the bleaching of paper, certain descriptions of which more particularly, owe their extreme whiteness to its effects, a fact which Silver-smiths and Jewellers had often found to their cost. Silver articles, which had been wrapped in such paper being tarnished and in fact rendered unsaleable by the ruinous properties of this gas. Paper, so bleached, it was observed could with more impunity be used for printing than writing, as in the former, the ink, being composed principally of charcoal, over which the Chlorine had no effect, would remain unhurt, but that in the latter, which contained part of iron, the writing became, in time quite destroyed.

Mr. Siddons having illustrated one portion of these observations by subjecting coloured paper to the bleaching process, then proceeded to explain the value of the gas in the fumigation of hospitals, ships, and large buildings, and observed that many persons laboured under a great error when fumigating the chambers of the sick with vinegar, &c. in supposing that they thus destroyed infection if any existed; whereas they only covered an offensive odour, the destruction of infection being alone, and that most perfectly, accomplished by the aid of this all-powerful gas.

In conclusion, Mr. Siddons informed his hearers, that he had now ended his course of Lectures on the simple gases, and hoped on Tuesday next to be enabled to lecture on one of two, most highly interesting subjects—Heat and Galvanism. If the latter, which depended on the completion of certain apparatus he was then preparing, he would be enabled to shew his audience some highly amusing experiments.

Mr. Siddons then ended by expressing his sense of the good feeling, courtesy and attention which he had experienced from his auditors during this, the first portion of his gratifying labours.

Courier, August 1.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated *Isfahan, 29th May, 1840*:

"We are now all quiet and comfortable here. The temporary stay of the Shah at *Hafidist*, has been productive of the most beneficial results to the people of the country, which, freed from the presence of the turbulent and the rebellious, has just commenced tasting the sweets of peace and tranquillity. A census of the population of the city and of its suburbs was taken by order of His Majesty, who ordered a body of his own *Sirvazes* to be permanently stationed here for the protection of life and property. Some of the common necessities of these troops, such as fire-wood, oil and tobacco, are to be supplied by the inhabitants of the districts, which they are appointed to protect. The Shah has imposed a fine of a pair of muskets or pistols on each of the affluent Persians of the country. The Armenians and the Jews were pronounced to be exempt from this fine or contribution. His Majesty has graciously expressed a desire to promote the happiness and welfare of these interesting remnants of two of the most (ancient) nations of the East."

Commercial Advertiser, July 31.

We stated, the other day, that certain rumours were afloat touching the removal of the Supreme Government to Agra. We since learn that the probability is, Darjeeling will become the first station occupied by the Council, pending operations against Nepal, and eventually fixed at Agra, as the seat of chief authority. Reports of operation against Nepal have been sometime in agitation. We observe a notice, in yesterday's *Englishman*, to the effect, that it is determined to proceed against the Goorkhas forthwith; and the non-settlement of a relief, we know it is not yet decided upon—appears yet more strongly to confirm the matter. The *Englishman*, amusingly enough, lays down the law why the command should be entrusted, preferentially, to a Company's officers, should the Commander-in-Chief not repair to the scene of action in person. To the nomination, there can be no objection, though we do not understand why Government is to be restricted, in the choice of its agents for any specific service it deems fitting to have executed. One thing is quite clear. In the last Nepal war, every thing was entrusted to a Company's officer—during the second campaign—and there can be no doubt, but that the precedent may be followed out with advantage, from the superior local experience which belongs to the leaders of the native army. All we would say is, that we would not have the thing established as a rule—not indeed, do we suppose our contemporary expects it. In every case of this kind, the hands of our rulers, on whom the responsibility devolves, ought to remain unfettered by any other consideration than that of fitness, without reference to the particular service—and, generally speaking, we think there is no ground to complain of partiality. If we take a survey of commands on service, it will not be found that the Company's officers are neglected. If the last campaign against Nepal, there were employed three King's Generals, Gillespie, Wood, and Nicholls, and four Company's officers, Ochterlony, Martindale, Marley and Wood. In the Mahratia campaign, the division was as equal as possible, throughout India. The two Commanders-in-Chief taking the field, they were necessarily at the head of all operations; but the divisional commands ran thus—Kings, Donkin, Watson, Hardyman,

Company's Marshall, Ochterlony, Brown, Toone on this side of India. In the Dukkin, Kings, Smith, Prozier, Company's Dovecot, Malcolm, Adams, Munro, From Bombay—Sir W. Kier, Commander-in-Chief. In Afghanistan a Commander-in-Chief—and here, it was surely less objectionable, as the value of local experience ceased, the moment that the army quitted the British dominions. In the Burman War a royal officer commanded, and the proportion was of greater of King's officers in the divisional control—but the European force preponderated; and to the fact may be opposed, as a counterpoise, the nomination of Sir David Ochterlony to conduct the second campaign against the Goorkhas. Our object is not to raise any question against the Company's officers—in attempt as futile as it would be impertinent—but, to rescue the Government, by appealing to facts, from the imputation of partiality in selecting, by preference, the officers of one service, rather than of the other.

Our contemporary advocates the entire occupation of Nepal. Of this, the policy seems exceedingly questionable. The country would hardly repay the expense of carrying it. Possession of certain possessions, with good military roads, so as to afford access at all times, when practicable for troops to move, would we think answer every purpose. There is nothing, in the nature of these hilly tracts, that would repay the cost of their attainment—while the expense of maintaining, continually, a large force within them—sufficient to enable us to rule as conquerors and legislators—would, we take it, be such, that the occupation, in this sense, would be a source rather of regret than gladness or profit.

With our contemporary's reasoning, in other respects, as to the amount force to be employed, &c. we heartily concur—it is apposite and sound.

Englishman, July 30.

The following specimen of party spirit amongst the juvenile nobility, has been communicated to us by a London correspondent, whose favors we value:

"A high Tory lord celebrated the birth-day of his young son by a children's party, to which none but the offspring to friends of the same political bias were asked. A young lady, aged thirteen, however, Lady A.—H., a cousin of the young gentleman, for whom the fete was given, presuming upon her relationship, made her appearance uninvited. She was very well received, and nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the evening until refreshments were brought in. Lady A.—H. then rose and proposed the health of Prince Albert and the Queen, whose marriage, and to which few of the high Tories were invited, had just taken place. The health was drunk with becoming respect by the juvenile Tories notwithstanding a few sly hints at them in the speech; but this compliance did not satisfy her little ladyship of thirteen years; she again rose for the purpose of addressing the assembly. Her fine countenance was lighted up with all the fiercer passions. After haranguing with great rapidity and emphasis, she ended with these words. 'Confusion to Sir Robert Peel, and may all his Tory friends be hanged.' Upon which the boys sprang up, waved their handkerchiefs and passionately cried out, 'D—tion to the whigs'; The Tory ringleader being a young scamp of ten years old, the son of the Earl of C. A scene of uproar and contention ensued, which could scarcely have been exceeded by any political meeting at a public tavern. Of course each party gave their own version of the story, and so favourably was it related by the little heroine of the evening, that her friends mentioned it to the Queen, stating the noble defence she had made for the Whigs, but not saying a word concerning the first offence. Her Majesty was so delighted that she sent for her supposed champion, made her attend her toilette, and gave her a present of handsome bracelet. The young Tories told their tale to their friends, which in this case happened to be the true statement of the affair, and the Carlton Club declared that they would subscribe for a piece of plate for the youth who so boldly asserted his politics. This resolution has not yet been carried into execution, though the young gentleman confidently expects that he will be presented with this token of approval by his party.

If the jackasses were to subscribe to purchase a birch broom for the young gentlemen's especial benefit they would, in our opinion, render him a real service. He will put the plate up the spout in the course of a week, and spend it in cigars and heavy wet. We continue the letter.

"Since the new military arrangements have taken effect, the exquisites of the army can no longer indulge in luxurious ease, being now obliged to qualify for active service by a regular drill. The son of a Commander-in-chief of one of the Colonies, who has been six years in the army on his father's staff, has lately joined his Regiment in Devonshire, and in consequence of his total ignorance of parade-duties, has been ordered five hours' drill per diem, and it is supposed will be kept to it for some months. The guardsmen in Canada were found so inefficient in carrying out the instructions of Torrens, that they were compelled to go through the manual and platform by six o'clock in the morning, and thus severe drill was carried on for six months. It is expected that there will be abundance of resignations in consequence of all this hard work."

As we have already given our military readers (and they may trust in us) a hint sufficiently intelligible to let them see that they may prepare their minds, sabres, &c. for an early demonstration of hostilities against Nepal (a demonstration which, if made a twelvemonth earlier, had, we think, been better still,—but better now than later) we might contrive to gain for ourselves the credit of being endowed with considerable military wisdom, if we chose to anticipate what will be, or suggest what ought to be, the course and manner of the hostile operations. We might lay down a very pretty and profound plan of attack, and not being altogether unskilled in the theoretic, we might assuredly include in our proposition much that must necessarily be resolved on by the Government, and thus acquire some credit for prescient discrimination,—and make it appear as if certain persons of distinction had taken a lesson from our wisdom. But we do not think that plan would be exactly fair—we did not approve of the manner in which Mr. (Boz) Dickens's denunciation was anticipated for the stage after the thread of the story had rendered it obvious,—and accordingly we shall avoid laying down strategic details for the conquest of Nepal, and confine ourselves to certain generalities. Easy would it be to advise that the force employed should be so overwhelming as not only to render vain the enemy's resistance, but to insure the completion of the conquest in a single campaigning season; but there is not the least probability that the Governor General's proper military advisers would recommend 'a little war', and we can trust to their experience and professional knowledge for perfect efficiency in that essential respect. If his lordship resolve on the thorough subjugation of Nepal (and if he mean to stop short of that consummation, he had better not begin at all) then, as a matter of course, it will be invaded from all accessible points; and a glance at the map informs us that two heavy columns, sent from Benares and Dina-

pore, may resistlessly proceed to, and take possession of, the capital. In the Kumaon quarter, of course, there would be arranged a simultaneous invasion; and we dare say that, altogether, the number of Queen's and Company's troops actually employed in the campaign will not fall short of thirty thousand, and may possibly exceed that aggregate,—for it is, in all points of view, better to effect that which, say, thirty thousand men can complete in one campaign, than to take twice the time to do it in, by the aid of fifteen thousand, even if it were certain (and the reverse, perhaps, were more certain) that the said moiety of troops, would require no more than double the former period. But the point we may speculate upon, without including the kind of unfairness to which we have adverted, is that of—the commands;—because such indications as were formerly made on the same subject, pointed to the resolve of Lord Auckland to entrust a Queen's local Major General with the conduct of the war. That Major General is no longer present, and we do fearlessly say that if Major Generals Cock and Penny are passed by, the injustice to the individuals will only be to be equalled by the insult to the whole Bengal army which that injustice will involve. We will not, therefore, anticipate any such degradation to them and to the service at large, as this would unquestionably be,—or that strong columns of service will be sent from their respective head quarters, and they withheld from the command of them; for we feel tolerably confident that such will not be the case. It is not at all unlikely, indeed, that, experienced in Goorkha warfare, and still filled with the ardour of his younger days of triumph, Sir Jasper Nicolls may himself assume the chief command of the main invading force, and that the former two generals will respectively command divisions; but be that as it may, we would not have our military readers anticipate the occurrence of the formerly apprehended injustice, but look forward with confidence to their professional rights being duly protected. What effect these recently resolved on operations may have on the relief which was previously intended, we cannot at present tell, but that is of minor consequence. The result, we trust, will shew the absolute necessity of a considerable augmentation to the native army; for Nepal must be kept as well as vanquished, and no sane policy will advocate the withdrawal of our troops from Central Asia.

Catholic Expositor, August 1.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. J. L. TABERD, BISHOP OF ISAURPOLIS AND VICAR APOSTOLIC OF BENGAL.

It is with feelings of heartfelt grief and affliction that we announce the mournful intelligence of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Taberd, which lamentable event occurred somewhat suddenly yesterday afternoon at half past one o'clock. He had been indisposed since Sunday last.

We saw His Lordship yesterday morning at ten o'clock when, after conversing on different topics, he spoke with great feeling on the Cochinchina Mission observing with reference to a letter that 'the last hope of that Mission was almost gone.'

We learn that he continued well up to twelve o'clock. So little apprehension of death had he at this moment, that being asked by the Rev. Vicar Fr. Antonio de Sta. Maria, whether he wished for any assistance, His Lordship replied that he stood in need of nothing. The Vicar apprehending no danger, departed. But at quarter past twelve a sudden change took place. The Rev. Mr. Boulogne from St. Xavier's fortunately arrived before he expired, and administered to him the last consolations of the Church. His complaint seems to have been a bilious attack.

It is not necessary for us to say any thing in praise of our lamented Bishop, whose unsophisticated character, solid virtue, and piety gained him the esteem and affection; as his transcendent talents secured him the admiration of all who had the happiness of knowing him.—*Requiescat in pace.*

His Lordship's remains will be removed for interment from his residence at Bow Bazar, to the Principal Catholic Church at seven o'clock this morning.

MADRAS.

Spectator, August 1.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AT BANGALORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A daring attempt at robbery accompanied with violence, was made on the night of the 23rd inst. at the house of Pensioner Watson, of the 13th Dragoon. About 12 o'clock at night he was awoken by his wife, and told that thieves were endeavouring to enter the house. He immediately got up and opened the door, when he saw in his court yard six or seven persons armed with sticks, and on his endeavouring to seize one of the thieves he was wounded on the neck and head by a sword; his wife ran to his assistance, and she also received a dangerous sword wound across the breast. A pensioner who lived next door by name Lucatt came out of his house to see what was the matter and encountered three of the thieves, who beat him severely with sticks, broke his arm and gave him several severe cuts with a sword. Mrs. Ward, also a neighbour, in going to see what was the cause of the disturbance received a cut from a sword on the face. The whole of the thieves then ran off without taking any property, and leaving behind them the scabbard of a sword. The next day a reward of 300 Rupees was offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the outrage, and they have since been discovered and secured. They turned out to be five Jail Peons and two Convicts. These persons had been working daily for some time past in the vicinity of the house attacked, which being close in near of the Horse Lines of the Hussars and in rather a solitary and unprotected situation, owing to the removal of the horses from the lines during their repairs, and the absence of any Guard or Police Thannah in the immediate vicinity, was favorable to their plans. They received information on the spot and planned their attack in the jail. The prisoners had been not long since removed from their own jail to a more distant one, as a temporary measure whilst the former was undergoing repairs. They wore over the Peons placed over them as a guard, and on pretence of being sick were permitted to go outside under the ostensible escort of four Peons who afterwards became parties in the attack, after the completion of which they returned to jail with all apparent regularity as to letters &c. The persons apprehended have been committed for trial in the Commissioner's Court.

BANGALORE, 27th July 1840.